

Cornerstone

LAI D AT LINCOLN INSTITUTE IN SHELBY COUNTY BY THE PRESIDENT OF BEREA COLLEGE IN PRESENCE OF DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

DR. P. D. ROBINSON WRITES OF EXERCISES.

Wednesday, October 25, was indeed a history making day in Shelby county. The occasion was the cornerstone laying of the administration building at Lincoln Institute, at Simpsonville.

The Mayor of Shelbyville, Mr. L. T. Gruber, who was one of the speakers on this occasion, said in beginning his address, that he considered this the most important event in the history of this county and that he believed this school would prove one of the greatest blessings to this county and to the State.

The ceremonies were not only impressive, but were unique as well, there being present many people, both white and colored from Shelby county and from distant parts of the State, some of whom were at first not in favor of the establishment of this institution.

The cornerstone was formally laid by President Frost of Berea, who was instrumental in the founding of this institution, and who has raised quite a half million dollars for its support.

President Frost made an impressive address on this occasion and was roundly cheered for the eloquence of his remarks.

The ceremonies were opened by prayer by Rev. Ross (white) of Shelbyville. Rev. E. A. Thompson, Superintendent of the new school, then made introductory remarks, telling something of the history of the founding of the school, the struggle with the Legislature to prevent the passage of the Holland bill, the subsequent passage of that law and the final overthrow of the same by the courts. He also told of the final endorsement of the institution by some of the best white citizens of Shelby county and their acknowledgment that they believed it would prove to be a great benefit to both races in this county and bring about a better citizenship.

Rev. Thompson is a strong, earnest and fearless Christian gentleman, and though kind, considerate and temperate in his remarks, yet he speaks right out from a heart overflowing with Christian zeal and fortitude.

Mr. M. O. Sullivan, of the Shelbyville Commercial Men's Club, also made some strong remarks of endorsement of the school and pledged the support of the business men of Shelbyville.

Rev. James A. Bond spoke in behalf of the colored people, assuring those present that the people of his race are ready to use this and other schools that they may be better prepared for service. Among the many things to be deposited in the cornerstone were copies of the Holland bill and its final defeat before the State courts. Also copies of the LEXINGTON LEADER and HERALD, bearing date of the defeat of this bill, as a recognition of the splendid support these papers have always given the school. Also the Louisville papers and several other objects were deposited.

There were present many distinguished white and colored persons from Louisville and other parts of the State, whose names space will not allow enumeration.

After the stone was laid the ceremonies were concluded by Dr. C. H. Parish, of Louisville, who said the benediction.

To fully appreciate the scope of the building of this school one would have to go and see for himself. See the lay of the land and its relation to transportation facilities—see the 175 men, both colored and white, now at work in constructing buildings, excavating for reservoirs, building roads, laying steam and water pipes for the heating and water plants and on other work of various kinds, working like so many bees about a beehive, without friction of the slightest kind, and bringing to their homes and families daily their share of earnings from the one-half million dollars that are to be spent in this enterprise.

The writer, in company with Rev. E. L. Baskerville, feels it was a great privilege to be able to be present at this important and inspiring ceremony.

President Frost's Speech.
Friends and Neighbors, Fellow Citizens:—A stone is one of the most lasting things in the world. This beautiful stone which fixes our attention today is not new but old. It is older than any of us. It is older than the human race. When the first man walked in the first garden this stone was already made. From the morning of creation it has slept in its cradle on the hillside, waiting for a human touch to lift it from its bed and give it its task. For ten thousand years it has slept in idleness; now for a thousand years it shall work for God Almighty. We place this mighty stone in this foundation wall to carry on its shoulder the building which shall shelter a succession of teachers who will lead out knowledge, guidance and inspiration to an endless procession of young souls marching from childhood into the world's work. Such a task may well warm even a heart of stone and we may imagine that this rock rejoices with us today in its heaven-appointed service.

And this stone will be more than a giant carrying a wall on its shoulders. It will be a preacher also. We have read in the Good Book about stones "that cry out of the wall." This will be a shouting stone, preaching truths to every passerby.

And what will it say? It will say, first of all, that there is such a thing as neighborly co-operation and the joining of hands for good causes in this world. It costs a great price to lay this stone here—to bring it from its distant birthplace, to purchase this fair domain to be its home and to give assurance of support to the teachers who are on their way hither. No one man and no small company of people could do this thing. Our help has come from the West and from the East, from the North and from the South, from the black and from the white. Tell us not that there are divisions and enmities in our land. All such things are fading. There is a patriotism that crosses sectional lines, and there is a Christianity that crosses the lines of race and color.

And the stone preacher tells us that there is such a thing in the world as unselfish benevolence and generosity. The world seems full of selfishness and greed, and hypocrisy, but this stone is a monument to something higher. The people who have sacrificed to lay this foundation have expected, if anything, the promoters of Berea and of Lincoln Institute have received as their requital misunderstanding and abuse. But they have labored for love to God and to man. The Eastern donors can never expect even to look upon this beautiful spot; the humble colored people who have contributed their portion, are most of them advanced in years, so that neither they nor their children expect to attend this school. This stone is a witness that there is such a thing as unselfishness in the world.

And the stone preacher tells us again that there is such a thing as progress. Things which were not done yesterday we are doing to-day and we shall do greater things to-morrow. Twenty years ago, three years ago, the majority of the people of Kentucky told us that such a stone could never be laid. It is no wonder that you have thronged this hillside to-day, for you are coming to witness a miracle. You are doing to-day before your eyes an impossible thing.

So this will be the greatest sermon from these stone lips: "With God all things are possible. Know ye, who-soever visits the domain of Lincoln Institute, that with God all things are possible." When you see a good thing that needs to be done, pray for it. When you hear of a good enterprise that needs assistance, work for it, knowing that in His own good time God Almighty will answer your prayer and crown your self-sacrificing labor with success.

And other lessons from this stone. It is with its new face, its circumference is four square that stands for justice. Its corners are straight, perpendicular—that stands for truth. Its texture is firm, unmovable—that stands for virtue. But the greatest lessons are the others which we have repeated. There is such a thing as a patriotism which crosses sectional lines. There is such a thing as a Christianity which crosses the lines of race and color. There is such a thing as unselfish benevolence. There is such a thing as progress. And there is a Father in heaven whose kingdom is slowly coming in this earth.

And now let us turn our hands to the task for which we came, and set the stone preacher in his pulpit.

PROGRESS.

Near the town of Up-against-it, in the land of Root-or-die, We have found our very finest inspiration, you and I.

Toiling up the hill called Have-to, with Compulsion for a guide, We have made the sort of effort that was never yet denied.

In the way we went, Can't and Couldn't, with their brother, What's-the-use, While our dearest foe, Born-weary, seized with joy each poor excuse. Yet behind us, unrelenting, drove our heartless master, Men.

And our feet essayed no lagging, spite of hill or heat or dust. It was there we grew the sinews for the struggle—you and I—Near the town of Up-against-it, in the land of Root-or-die.

Near the village, Up-against-it, in the land of Root-or-die, We discovered possibilities undreamed of—you and I.

Were there heartaches in that journey? Little, then, our master cried, As along that stony highway under whip and spur we fared.

Breath-and-batter trudged beside us, with a keen and ruthless goad, That should quicken halting footsteps if we loitered on the road.

Pride and Spunk, two comely sisters, lured us on with myriad wiles—All the master's wiles were painless as we feasted on their smiles.

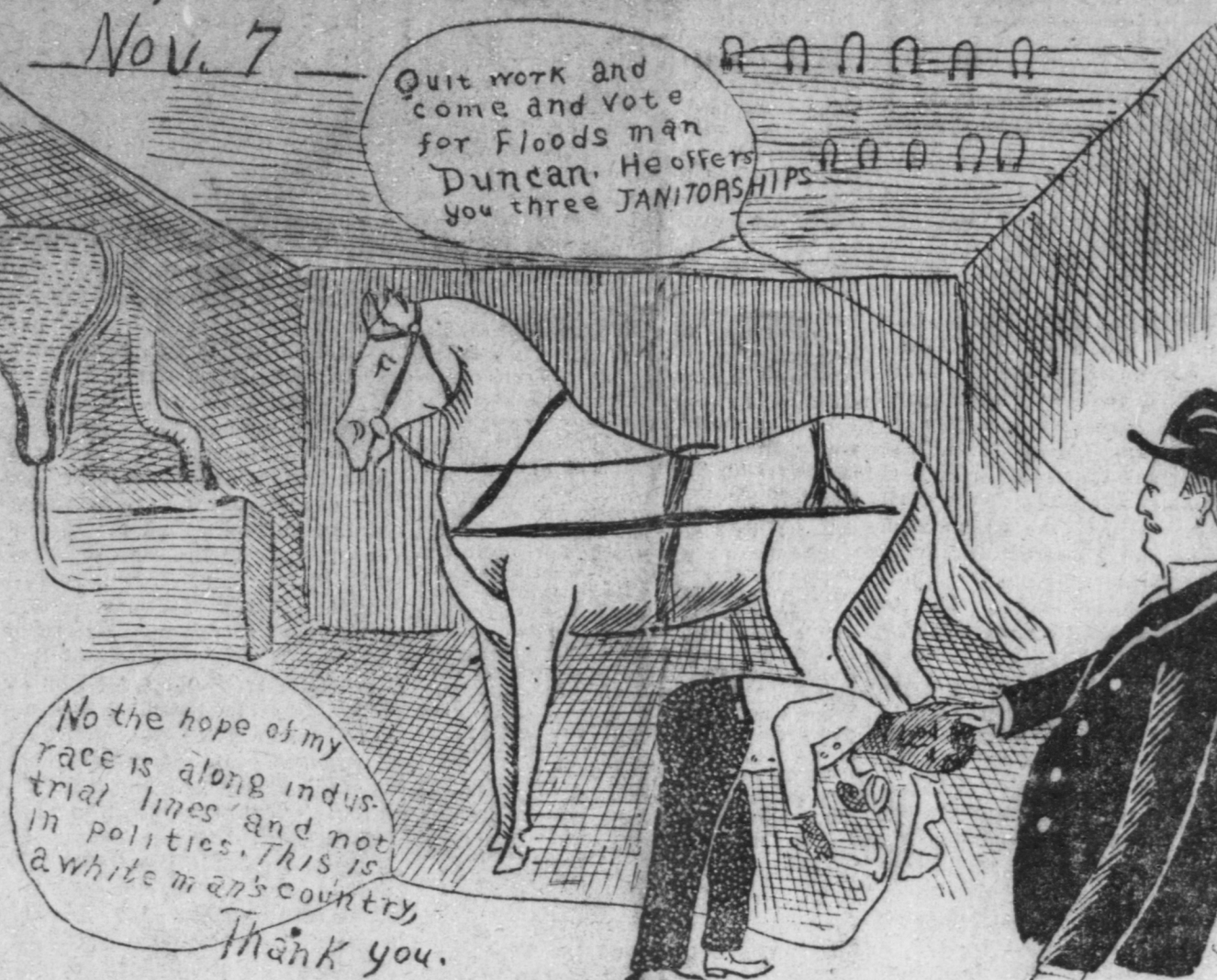
So our hearts grew strong to conquer, as we plodded—you and I—Past the hamlet, Up-against-it, in the land of Root-or-die.

DR. J. H. P. WESTBROOK ELECTED A MEMBER OF DENVER'S LEADING COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION.

Denver, Colo., October 16.—Dr. J. H. P. Westbrook, a well-known colored physician, has been elected to membership in the Denver Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Westbrook is the first Negro citizen to become a member of the chamber. His election has been the occasion for rejoicing among the Negroes of Denver as they regard it as an honor to their race to have representation in Colorado's leading commercial organization.

Secretary Deland says the election of a colored man to membership was designed to prove that the Chamber of Commerce is broad in spirit, does not draw the color line, and is prompted by no petty policies. Dr. Westbrook's application, it is understood, was at first denied by the board of directors. Later he appeared be-

Now, What Will You Do About It?



Chairman Worthington Clinches It.

HIS RECENT SPEECH

"He hooted the idea that Negroes would be given positions as policemen and firemen in the event of Mr. Duncan's election. He said that the Negroes did not want to be either policemen or firemen, and that they would not be given such positions in this city if they did."

The above is taken from a report of Mr. William Worthington's speech in Friday's Leader, who, by the way, is chairman of the Fusion movement. Now, can there be any mistake. The Fusion attitude is clearly seen. What betterment is to come to our people. What recognition of our rights as guaranteed under the Constitution or

the country is offered? The race is not at starvation's door; it is not bread and butter they ask; but they are rightfully entitled to share in the government which they share in making (electing). They are rightfully entitled to be sheltered under the roof they help to construct.

"Muzzle not the ox that treads out the corn."

In view of the situation now confronting the race locally, the "Negro question" being made an issue, and danger of a twenty-five year setback, it is hereby suggested that a mass meeting of the colored voters be called

and the Sanhedrims of the race get together in counsel.

Mt. Sterling, Nicholasville and Danville have Negro councilmen. Don't let the situation at Lexington pull down the race elsewhere. It seems that a few janitor seekers are in control of the Negro vote here. This does not become proud Lexington's proud Negro population.

Colored citizens, this is not play. You can't shift your responsibility. There is no passive or neutral ground. "Forewarned is fore-armed." There is a solution to it all. Come together and hear what must be done.

St. Paul's A. M. E. Church

RETURNS ITS THANKS TO GOOD FRIENDS AIDING IN THE CARE OF RECENT CONFERENCE.

St. Paul Church, the local African M. E. Church, and the leading church of the Kentucky Conference, desires to return thanks to the friends and members of sister churches of other denominations who so kindly and generously assisted them in taking care of more than a hundred ministers and visitors. Not a single complaint has been registered and all have testified of a royal reception far exceeding any in the history of forty years.

Some conferences, notably the Eastern Kentucky Conference, have a membership of fifty cents per member is sought as a minimum. This dollar is divided into nineteen parts, and accomplishes more good purposes for education, missions, publication, etc., than any other dollar that can be expended. Every African Methodist regards the Dollar Method list as a roll of honor and would feel forever disgraced did not his name appear on the roll. Many friends outside this church also make it a point to enroll.

The local church set itself to beat the record of last year, the highest in its history—\$300. Its pastor, Rev. E. A. Clark, reported that amount on the opening day of conference, asking leave to make supplementary report later in the session. The members got busy and on the last day the pastor was enabled to report \$325, more than the desired 10 per cent increase. This fund is taken as the index of the spiritual and financial condition of the church, and shows a live working force in St. Paul.

Two hundred persons gave the whole dollar in St. Paul, forty the one-half dollar and twenty the quarter dollar. Some were so enthusiastic as to pay twice and some three times.

The local church, despite the heavy expense of renovating their house of worship and of providing entertainment and welcome, exceeded all its record in its annual report, \$325, reporting a yearly total of \$3,800 raised for all purposes.

The African denomination has devised and put in successful operation what is known as the Dollar Method System, a financial plan that puts a half million of dollars into their general treasury every quadrennium to run the general machinery of the conference. Each member pays a dollar a year and his name is published in the minute book of the conference.

The roll is as follows:
One Dollar Each.
Frances Bell, Sallie Johnson, Morris Smith, R. B. Rooks, Rachel Lewis, James Grimes, Rhoda Davis, C. W. A.

Davis, George David, Jr., Ambrose Anderson, W. H. Lewis, Wm. H. Long, Joseph Byrd, C. H. Allen Sr., Joseph Allen, Mae Johnson, Cora Frazier, Harry Johnson, Fanny Johnson, Lizzie Burley, Maria Brown, Sarah Estill, Nannie Fish, Ella Montague, Henry Newsome, J. C. Jackson, Fanny Berryman, E. B. Jackson, Gazzaway West, Hannah Alcorn, Logan Madison, Zach Carpenter, Amanda Moore, Dr. Obed Cooley, Edward Woodford, Annie Greenlee, Katharine Byrd, Mary Meaux, Katie Jones, Eliza Brien, Delia Moore, Sallie Coleman, John Herbert, Mary Crawford, Lizzie Brooks, Susan Wiles, Mattie Phelps, Katie Bibbs, Sallie Smith, Lottie Woodford, Nannie Jones, Georgia Dismore, Dr. F. Wendell, Alice Wendell, Sallie Buckner, Leanna Snowden, Mary Murphy, Mary E. Murphy, Mary Anderson, Will Allen, Matilda Brooks, Mary S. Fletcher, James R. Page, F. G. Saunders, Sarah Grimes, J. A. Childs, Attorney Jacob Jones, Abbie Jones, Lucy Merritt, Carrie Howard, Rada Clay, Sarah Pepper, Fannie Williams, Florence Young, Dr. W. H. Ballard, Alice Miller, H. D. Matlock, Sidney Woodard, Nannie Gibson, Jennie Gibson, Mary McInnam, R. F. Bell, Jennie Parker, James R. Parker, John Lillard, Patience Lillard, Annie Carer, Sallie Thomas, Ida Thomas, Annie Reiff, Dr. Ridley, Agnes Allen, Dr. James McInnam, Frances Holford, Mattie Hayden, W. C. S. Hayden, Lemmie Martin, Sallie Dunn, Jane Carpenter, Martha Guitrie, Marie Seale, Kizie Mason, Laura Bogart, Fannie Livingston, Alice Lytle, Jr., Maria Young, Nathan Fletcher, Bessie Ballard, Mary F. Fletcher, Adam Hughley, Alexander Taylor, Lottie Holmes, Mary Simpson, Mattie Byrd, George Washington, Sophia Buckner, Samuel Porter, Annie Porter, Nettie Turner, Ella Rogers, W. H. Hall, Ella Shores, Anna Howard, Lala Samuels, Matilda Todd, Dorcas Pleding, Cella Washington, Pearl Steele, Lena Martin, Lizzie Holmes, Charles Gill, Jennie B. Craig, Georgianna Dishman, Mattie Martin, Julia Boswell, Lovenia Carroll, Ella Lee, Clara Coleman, Mary Bryant, Esther Johnston, E. P. Dickerson, Robert Jackson, Georgia Johnson, Clara Martin, Fannie White, Precilla Dudley, Mary Gabbert, Emily Bell, Dr. J. L. Berryman, Dr. J. M. Allen, J. L. Smith, Dr. J. E. Hunter, Margaret Earnest, Millie Carr, Jennie Smith, Henry Guthrie, Mamie Thomas, Malinda Buster, Albert Lewis, Ida Strider, Lizzie Rice, Ellen Davis, Thomas Harris, R. B. Reed, Lizzie Walters, Fannie Rainey, Susie Taylor, Lou McMillan, Lena Jones, Prof. J. B. Caulder, Dr. P. D. Robinson, Dr. Mary Britton, David Snowden, Ella Keys, Letitia Smith, Joseph Ratloff, George Minnis, Jennie Christy, Nannie Cooper, Gazzaway Shores, Richard Williams, Rev. E. A. Clark, David K. Clark, B. A. Crittenden, Lucy Crittenden, Lete Christy, Laura Washington, John Bryant, Ford Johnson, Carrie Boswell, Susan Abel, Mattie Guthrie, H. B. Sawyer, Betty West, Edward Williams, Mary Webb.

Twenty-Five Cents Each.
Katherine Merritt, Willette Gaines, Leland Snowden, Anna Burley, Vivian Dinwiddie, Willie Dinwiddie, Brownell Shores, Carrie Ellis, Yashdi Clarke, Phyllis Clarke, Benjamin Clarke, John Clarke, Annie Lee Wheat, Nora Carpenter, John Wendell, Bertha Bibbs, Annie May West, Ralph West, Richard Jones, Emma Davis, Daniel Payne Clarke.

TUSKEGEE GRADUATES MAKE USEFUL CITIZENS.

Editor Lexington Leader.
Lexington is well represented at Tuskegee Institute this year. Victor Terry, John W. Christy, William Ross, Charles Rankin, Pleasant Moore, William Allen Clarke, Mary Sales, Clarence Zachary and Lewis Brooks are students there, and Messrs. Oley A. Johnson and Robert S. Darnaby are members of the faculty. No doubt very soon Lexington and vicinity will have in its midst many well trained Tuskegee graduates who will be a power for good among our colored citizens.

William Ross will graduate from the academic department next year and will also complete the course in architectural drawing.

We regret that there is little to offer these young colored people here at home, as it is too bad that they should, after receiving their training, have to go elsewhere to work at their trades. We believe that in time the progressive, wide-awake colored business men of Lexington will be able to and will demand well trained assistants.

Oley A. Johnson, who finished from the academic department and the course in brick-masonry, and who has had two years work at Columbia University, has been called to Tuskegee. Why not use this young college man in our colored public schools here at home? William Ross will soon come back a trained architect, and Victor Terry will no doubt cast his lot among us as a plumber. How long these young men will remain here it is hard to say. Certainly they will be glad to stay here if the field is inviting and if the remuneration warrants. The writer welcomes these Tuskegee graduates, and hopes that they will cast their lot among us and be a power for good.

Negro In National Politics

HILLES, WHO IS LIKELY TO BE ELECTED NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, EXPECTED TO GIVE COLORED MEN A SHOW.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—The Negro citizen are getting ready to take an active part in the approaching campaign. They are eager for the meeting of the Republican National Committee, so that the work can be organized and the line of battle marked out. Committees from clubs and individuals of prominence, as well as men of the press, will have much to say concerning the National Committee, touching the direction of the campaign among the colored voters in the pivotal States. It is expected that a regularly-constituted representative will be selected to keep the rank and file of the race in touch with the National Committee, and a press bureau will be given its cue what to do

Jennie B. Smith, Fannie Bradford, Ella Goodloe, Frances Carter, Ella Shores, Pearl Hall, Mattie Ellis, Belle Gray, Martha Johnson, Annie Brooks, Ella Clark, Anna Wordum.

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In the way of making sentiment that will hold the black voters in line for the Republican ticket. Although there will be a commendable degree of anxiety to work for the party, it is not believed there will be any serious clash over the problem of leadership. At a conference, this phase of the situation will be gone over in a spirit of harmony, and when the delegation goes to see the Hon. Charles D. Hillis, who is likely to be elected chairman, a solid front will be presented. There is enough work to keep every willing hand busy, and there will be ample glory for all. It is generally recognized that the fight will be an interesting one—a battle of giants—and there is no time to lose. By the middle of December, according to one of the militant Republican leaders, "the fur will begin to fly."

Colored Councilman

ELECTED IN NASHVILLE, TENN., WHEN HOWSE ORGANIZATION WON.

Nashville, Tenn., October 16.—The Howse organization triumphed in Nashville, Tenn., politics on Thursday, October 12th. The reform element was beaten to "a frazzle." The Negroes elected S. P. Harris as councilman from the Third ward and had a lot to do with the re-election of the Howse ticket.

The Bourbon Democrats, the "jolly white" Republicans, the Prohibitionists and the minority element of Negro voters are all bowed down in sackcloth and ashes. They are on the losing side. The "liberal" Democrats, "the wets" and the majority element of Negro voters have all been telling how it happened and prophesying the defeat of Governor Hooper and the repeal of the State-wide prohibition law. So they mean to go on from victory to victory in readjusting Tennessee government to the will of the majority.

The recent election was significant in that it showed conclusively the unpopularity of the existing whisky laws, and that Republican control of Tennessee will meet the fiercest kind of opposition in the next election. The Negro also made another step forward in the city government.

Councilman S. P. Harris is said to be a man of unquestioned integrity and honor. He is fit to enjoy all the privileges of American citizenship. "The white folks says so" and the colored people of Nashville know that Harris is fully qualified to fill any position in the Nashville city government. In spite of his fitness in every way, Harris was only opposed by some members of his own race. He won in spite of their opposition. Those who fought him hardest were individuals who were "feeding from the fatter rack" of the white men's organization. It was pitiful to note how securely the political padlock had been fastened on some who from pride of race, if nothing else, should have felt duty bound to fight in the contest. The "meat and bread" Negro ward-heeler did his best to earn his pay by contributing to the defeat of the Negro contestant. Harris and his supporters triumphed over all the opposing forces and the third ward of Nashville had some sick Negroes Friday morning. They had failed to earn their pay.

Dr. E. W. D. Isaac, Chairman Samuel Johnson, Lawyer John Rhines and other Negro leaders fought hard in behalf of Harris. They were largely responsible for his triumph. The Nashville Clarion was the only Negro paper supporting Harris and the election of the colored candidate may be very properly looked upon as a Nashville Clarion victory.

There is no good reason why the colored people of Nashville should not elect three or four councilmen to represent them. They have the votes and majorities in as many wards of the city. The truth is, they have been sleeping over their opportunities. Perhaps there will be a general awakening of the Nashville Negroes now that they have succeeded in the election of Councilman S. P. Harris.

Now that the city contest is over "the factions" have fastened their attention on Gov. Benjamin Hooper. The fusion crowd that elected him shows a decided disposition to break up the next State and National elections approach. The National administration has vain hopes of placing Tennessee in the Republican column, but will be doomed to disappointment unless a political earthquake happens.

The administration of Taft has the political ostracism of the Negroes of Tennessee charged to it. The white party organization may re-nominate Taft, but the Negroes will later or soon vote. If the Negroes of Tennessee could do so, they would bury Taft politically for the prevailing opinion here is that the present chief executive is one of the biggest mistakes that ever sat in the chair of the President of the United States.

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WENDT, ALBERT H.

Commission Plan Ballot

PRIMARY ELECTION

NEWPORT

FOR MAYOR.

Vote For One.

DEITERMAN, JOSEPH

HELMBOLD, AUGUST

KESLAR, CHESTER A.

LIVINGSTON, ANDREW J.

NELSON, R. M.

RAWLINGS, WM. M.

VEITH, GEORGE

FOR COMMISSIONERS.

Vote For Four.

ALDRECHT, JOHN M.

ALLINGTON, HARRY J.

AMPLER, PETER

BAADER, VAL J.

BAKER, COURTLAND T.

BARKER, CHARLES A.

BARTON JOHN

BAUER, LEONARD

BECK, PETER F.

BERRY, EDMUND T.

BEYER, ALBERT SR.

BILTZ, EDWARD

BUTLER, DR. HARRY P.

BOWEN, EDWARD W.

BOWMAN, BENJAMIN

CLARK, WILLIAM F.

CIARLO, JOSEPH J.

CASSELL, JOHN A.

COSTIGAN, RICHARD E.

DRAUN, JOHN

DUNCAN, C. H.

DICKERSON, WALTER P.

DAVIS, JOHN W.

DERINGER, JOHN

DAVIS, WILLIAM R.

EMERSON, WILLIAM F.

EIMER, WILLIAM A.

EICHER, JOHN

EBERT, CHRISTIAN

GOGEL, JOHN

HUGHES, CHARLES T.

JEFFERS, WALTER W.

KRIEGER, EDWARD L.

KAUFMANN, FRED W.

LLEWELYN, E. A.

MILLER, WILLIAM MART

MINOR, FRANK

MORLIDGE, BAILE

MOSSETT, A. J.

NEWELL, W. H.

PURSER, WILLIAM

RICHARDS, WALTER J.

REUSCH, HENRY W.

REHLING, JOS. C.

RIEFKIN, I. J.

SANDNER, A. L.

SCHOOLFIELD, EUGENE Q.

SCHOOLFIELD, ROBERT L.

SHEA, JOHN

Lexington Standard

DANIEL L. REID, Publisher.

LEXINGTON, KY.

We can stand for female aviator, but not for aviatress.

This is the identical cold wave you were wishing for last July.

This is a beautiful world to live in, when one's liver is working all right.

Some mistakes can be corrected, but eating toadstools is not one of them.

How fortunate for oyster lovers that the successive months have an R in them!

Unfortunately weepy, maudlin weather cannot be put into a cell to sober up.

Our idea of a versatile man is a poet who can eat a second plate of boiled cabbage.

Possibly one reason why aeroplanes are not being made safer is that accidents help swell the gate receipts.

Women would do well to let aviation alone until men have made a greater success of it.

A paragrapher asks: "What is a perfect wife?" The only answer we can give is: "How old is Ann?"

Flying from New York to San Francisco is just as dangerous as flying from San Francisco to New York.

An Illinois judge has decided that Reno divorces are not good in Illinois. Have your divorce papers made transferable.

A New Jersey man became the fourth husband of his third wife the other day. Birds of a feather do flock together.

Whenever there is a great disaster in this country you are sure to find heroes who gave or risked their lives for others.

No, brother, the anti-pistol totting law in New York was not passed for the purpose of stopping the hold-ups in Wall street.

A baby's cry saved six people from being asphyxiated. Let us learn to be patient with crying babies. They may come in handy.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell puts the bobo's cost of living at four cents a day. But he fails to tell how the bobo gets the four cents.

The knights of old had one advantage over their descendants. They could go through the deer season without being punctured.

When we stop to consider the number of lams that exist the great wonder is that more people do not get into the violent wards.

Platinum is now worth two and one-half times as much as gold, and gold is worth about its weight in potatoes and other luxuries.

The undertakers have decided to call themselves "morticians" we presume that bod-carriers of the future will be known as "mortarians."

Brooks' comet is said to be composed of illuminating gas and cyanogen, but the scare manufacturers cannot frighten us after the Halley hoax.

A Cleveland judge granted six divorces in ten minutes each. At the normal rate of arithmetical progression, if he could do that well in Ohio, what a home-breaking record he could establish in Nevada!

A Greek couple in Connecticut waited 24 hours at a church for a priest to come from Boston to marry them, so evidently they had made up their minds.

A New York woman has just received \$200,000 from the husband she ran away from to join a younger man. Which shows how grateful he was.

A Pittsburgh scientist says that Andrew Carnegie looks like the ear drum of a whale. That man need not waste his time performing any heroic action.

A western man has asked the Philadelphia police to find him a nice wife. Great goodness, does he think the police have anything to do with "nice" people?

A Stamford, Conn., woman who died recently had read the Bible through sixty times. We presume after the third of fourth time she ceased to skip to the last chapter to see how it was going to end.

A Massachusetts woman mistook her husband for a burglar and shot him as he was crawling in the back window about midnight. She still insists, however, that he got what was coming to him, even if he was innocent of the charge of burglary.

Chicago has a preacher who says he will go to the theater whenever he feels that way, and that it's none of the congregation's business. As far as we are concerned, he is at liberty to take in even the moving picture shows.

Astronomers have discovered that the new comet has a tail. Now we will be kept in the usual harrowing suspense as to whether it is going to visit the present popular crusade and swoot the earth.

Now a young woman wants a divorce from her husband because he has not spoken to her for six years and she charges such silence is cruel and inhuman. Other wives complain of equally cruel and inhuman volubility. It is hard for the poor men to please any way they try.

AERO-AMERICAN COLLINGS

It was many years ago that a wave of sentiment in favor of higher education swept over the race. A few number of years ago industrial training was brought forcefully to our attention. If we read correctly the signs of the times not many years hence the religious training in schools established for this special purpose will be acclaimed everywhere a new panacea for our racial troubles. In founding his religious training school at Durham N. C., Dr. James E. Shepard seems to have originated a line of educational work that will take strong hold not alone on the negro people of America, but on the whites as well.

It is a peculiar fact that a negro leader has thought out and popularized each new possible solution of the race problem, and each of these movements has been along educational lines. Dr. J. C. Price stirred the country on the idea of higher education; Dr. B. T. Washington impressed his industrialism on the whites; the idea of their own improvement; Dr. Shepard's idea is now being taken up by the whites and they are beginning to use it on a large scale for their own betterment, not leaving the negro altogether out of the movement, however. It is, then, a noteworthy fact that negroes have worked out almost independently the ideas for the development of their people, while the whites have furnished most of the "where-with-all" to put these plans into operation, themselves being influenced by the transaction.

Much attention is being attracted just now to the American Interchurch college being established in Nashville, Tenn., to train individuals for carrying on religious work. The main college, for whites, will be affiliated with Vanderbilt university and Peabody college, while the colored department will be affiliated with the colored colleges of the city. The Interchurch college has a capitalization of \$1,000,000. There will be raised \$200,000 for the colored department, making the total endowment \$1,200,000.

A layman means that if a movement of this kind means that the church is losing ground and must in this way be reformed, he is saved itself; or does it show that the church has failed in fulfilling one of its missions? It has boasted of fitting workers for the Master's vineyard. Is this important feature of church work to be turned over to religious schools?—Southern Life Magazine.

It is a source of deep regret to see waylaiders among the younger women of our city. To see so many of our young women passing the streets alone at night, darning in here and there bound for a good time must make thoughtful men and women stop and consider, what is to become of our future?

Such actions are not restricted to a certain class, the ordinary girl whose home life and environment has not been the best, whose education and society circles has not been with the efficient, but this is often seen among the real "best girls" of our city. Some of them run the streets and are like passengers as if having no home, people or good associates.

Just lately some of the girls of city were forced to pass the words, "We must drop her," because this girl was making herself too common, had given up the idea of living a clean, respectable, decent life, forsaking possibly all chances of taking on the happiness of matrimony and bringing joy in the world with the beauties of home life.

The Chronicle aims not to be a life preserver of those that are hidebound for destruction and immortality—with all hopes gone, but it suggests that the good club women of our city, individually for that matter, to use some influence in encouraging young girls to seek the right paths, to so conduct themselves that they may not fall and be lost by dissipation, and finally lost as a respectable member of decent and refined people. No race can rise higher than its women and it behooves us to look these conditions square in the face; not merely meditate, but to act with a definite purpose of uplifting. Men and women, let us save the wayfarer. Let us put emphasis on the men. Young men and old men for that matter can stop encouraging young women to be out at nights, to meet at certain places, such as wineries, cafes and buffet houses. Our decent young men should think of their own sisters and the respect in which they should be held when they in turn invite young women to places that lead to drink and vice.

With the wave over the city to stop graft and gambling, it might be opportune to start a wave to save the young women, stop the passengers and wayfarers in the streets and turn them in the direction of home life, decency and respectability.—Illinois Chronicle.

Dr. E. H. Oliver, pastor of Warren Chapel M. E. church, Atlanta, Ga., sets aside one Sunday of each year as "Old Folks' day," when the younger people do honor to the fathers and mothers in Israel for their past service and present counsel. This helps to keep the younger and older elements of the church in harmonious touch, and impresses upon the young people respect for old age.

The bishop was one of the officials of his church who paid strict adherence to the doctrines of his church. He was a man of high moral character—a great reformer. Bishop Malin was a true and intimate friend of Bishop Gilbert Haven. Bishop Gilbert Haven for years took great interest in the welfare of the negroes, especially in the southern states. These two religious reformers walked side by side in the work of their blessed Master—Christian Index.

The season is upon us when the college and university throw open their doors to the young men and women of the race. Many are returning to devote another year to knowledge, while thousands for the first time will seek the ways of wisdom. The educational institutions in the south have done more for the negro people in forty years than educational institutions have done for any people before in an hundred years. As we count the seasons and mark the achievements of the people since the close of the Civil war, we marvel at the revolution by the books and a consecrated army of teachers. Everywhere in the south the preacher and the teacher ought to go among the people, pick their brightest youth and urge them to seek a school of training. In this way we can build up a leadership, not with respect only to certain relations sought to be established, but particularly with respect to scholarship, to science, to art and to the professions. Sight must not be lost of the preparation the great mass of people ought to have in the trades, in agriculture, particularly agriculture, and the household economy.

Too it is encouraging to note that much of the silly debating that got into the life of the race ten or fifteen years ago about education, its need and kind, has passed out. What the negro needs is education; the kind he needs no man can establish. Booker Washington was never wiser than in his refusal to set meters and bounds for the training of colored men and women. His opinion is our opinion and the accepted rule of all who study with a serious mind the situation in the south.

What is education? As many answers to this riddle as there are philosophers. In the council we have had, it is safe to say that education, whether the spirit or method of it, gives the power to see two stars, where we saw only one before, and makes two bolls of cotton to grow where only one grew before. Education, they tell us, means service, and he is not educated who does not serve his fellowman. That is true, but education means also individual emancipation, not only out of selfishness, but also out of poverty. It is a poor education that gives the man or the woman no power to lift himself up. Colored people can afford to disregard the warring ideas and opinions regarding education and insist upon the children getting hold of useful knowledge, that is, knowledge that will help us all forward to a wider life, and to a higher place in the higher life of the country. Any education that does this is proper education. The education that does not do this is no education at all.—Editorial: New York Age.

Governor Northen in a recent address before the Evangelical Ministerial union of Atlanta holds that religion is the only remaining sufficient solution of the negro problem. This seems strange when one looks at it from the negro's standpoint. It would seem that the real problem is not of the negro's making but is a by-product of white prejudice. If religion is the solution then whose religion? The negro has religion enough to spare and the evidences of his passive submission are written on every page of his contact with white people. Clearly the governor means that the religion of the white people is defective insofar as it pertains to according the negro those rights and privileges which are guaranteed by the fundamental law of the land. We are at one with the governor that only religion can cure the evil, but how can we get at the people with this pure and undefiled brand of religion. True it is in the Bible, but the people have become so accustomed to having their thoughts made for them that possibly they would not understand such a raw truth even though it should be found in the Bible. It is plainly up to the white preacher to do some real plain talk to their congregations concerning the teachings of the Bible along this line. When brought to a test can one really depend upon the preacher to say the plain truth about the teachings of the Bible on the race question? We rather think not. The preacher prefers passages which are not discordant with the sympathies and prejudices of his hearers and really there is more solid dollars in that kind of preaching than any other. Why blame the poor preacher for being human? He is not really able to be a martyr.

"Love ye one another." The elasticity of this friendly relation has been stretched to such an extent that it has been broken in two distinctive parts. The stronger end is alive and energetic and it preys upon the weak end most terrifically. It's a common occurrence to some of our leading preachers, teachers and business men that is not a professional one in business. But he with all his influence, wealth, etc., will turn his hand from one of the brothers of the weaker end, when he is in need, yet he has extortiously received his wealth from him. Treat your brother as yourself. If you will not help him let him alone. Don't pull him down.—Palestine Plaindealer.

The far-sighted and enterprising editors have long since realized that their chief work is to anticipate the actual needs of their patrons and meet them, being prepared and spurred by constantly multiplying things day and night. Always on the go, making things go. Their publications are the most far-reaching and the foremost in distributing education and training the people in civic righteousness. Upon them rest a great responsibility, since they must be agents of great good or great harm.—Caldis Informer.

Kidney Trouble Is Very Deceptive

Few Realize They're Affected Till Danger Point Is Reached—Dr. Derby's Kidney Pills Work Wonders—Sample Free!

Kidney disease is much more common than most people imagine. Many sufferers do not know what's ailing them—until the trouble becomes serious. Some trifling ailment may run into the dread diabetes, dropsy or Bright's disease before one realizes there's anything wrong with his kidneys.

Usually the most noticeable symptoms which first appear are far from the seat of the trouble, and the sufferer mistakes the nature of his ailment. Dull headaches or nervousness, for instance, he never thinks of as signs of diseased kidneys.

Even the aching back and sides, rheumatism, pains or twinges in joints or limbs, sore, inflamed muscles, may be indications of some other trouble. Unusually colored or cloudy urine, too frequent or too scanty urination, burning sensation, are of course readily recognized as symptoms of such disorder.

Because of the deceptive and dangerous character of these ailments, if you suspect your kidneys are diseased, lose no time in beginning treatment. The best possible remedy for you is Dr. Derby's Kidney Pills. They are quite different from anything else you have ever taken. They act in two ways: they cleanse the clogged kidneys of their poisonous impurities, strengthen them so they perform their duties normally, naturally. There's no other way to really cure kidney derangements, resultant bladder troubles and rheumatism, permanently banish those frightful aches and pains.

Get a package of these marvelous Dr. Derby's Kidney Pills at once. 25c and 50c packages.

They are sold everywhere, or you may write for a free sample package, or same will be sent direct by Derby Medicine Co., Eaton Rapids, Mich.

The Bishop and the Boy.
The late Bishop Williams of Connecticut was very fond of children, and it was always a joy to us youngsters when he came for his visit to my father's parish. His anecdotes and stories enlisted the whole household. Once when he was staying with us he told the following story:

"One Sunday morning, just after breakfast, I repaired to the rector's study, where I was soon followed by his little four-year-old son, who climbed up on my knee and began to talk. Suddenly the little fellow looked up into my face and said: 'Blessed day, this is my piggy bank!'"

"Yes, indeed," said I. So the child slid down and started to get the book. When half-way across the room a sudden idea seemed to strike him, and, running back and putting one hand on my knee, he looked up in my face and shook his little forefinger at me, whispering: 'Blessed, it's Sunday. We must do this on ze sly!'"—Harper's Magazine.

More English Humor.
The first night Walter Kelly, known to vaudeville as the "Virginia Judge," walked up the Strand he complained to his English companion that the famous street in London was dark at nine o'clock. "Why," said he, "at this hour Broadway is as bright as day. There is one sign alone. 'The Charlton Hotel' in which there are 50,000 electric lights." "But I say, old top," said his English friend, "wouldn't that be rather conspicuous?"

Synonyms.
The French Canadian always has trouble with the aspirate "th." At a debating club in the Province of Quebec members were required to draw from a hat and debate upon the subject thus received. A young countryman arose.

"I have drew the word 'bat.' I must told you dere is two, tre different kind of bat. Dere is de bat vot you play de baseball wit, de bat vot fly in de air at night and also de bat where you take de swim."—Success Magazine.

Risky Business.
Mrs. Crawford—"I'll be glad when this false-hair fad goes out."
Mrs. Crabshaw—"So will I, dear. I'm wearing so many different kinds that when I find a strange hair on my husband's coat I really haven't the nerve to accuse him."

A Cross-Reference.
Misses—Have you a reference?
Bridget—Fine! Of held the book over her till I got it.—Harper's Bazar.

THE TEN PENALTY.
A Strong Man's Experience.

Writing from a busy railroad town the wife of an employee of one of the great roads says:

"My husband is a railroad man who has been so much benefited by the use of Postum that he wishes me to express his thanks to you for the good it has done him. His working hours are taken up with his work, and he has no time to write himself."

"He has been a great tea drinker all his life and has always liked it strong."

"Tea has, of late years, acted on him like morphine does upon most people. At first it soothed him, but only for an hour or so, then it began to affect his nerves to such an extent that he could not sleep at night, and he would go to his work in the morning wretched and miserable from the loss of rest. This condition grew constantly worse, until his friends persuaded him, some four months ago, to quit tea and use Postum."

"At first he used Postum only for breakfast, but as he liked the taste of it, and it seemed to do him good, he added it to his evening meal. Then, as he grew better, he began to drink it for his noon meal, and now he will drink nothing else at table."

"His condition is so wonderfully improved that he could not be hired to give up Postum and go back to tea. His nerves have become steady and reliable once more, and his sleep is easy, natural and refreshing."

He owes all this to Postum, for he has taken no medicine and made no other change in his diet."

"His brother, who was very nervous from coffee-drinking, was persuaded by us to give up the coffee and use Postum and he also has recovered his health and strength." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pigs: "There's a reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE MEETS AT FAYETTEVILLE

FORTHCOMING COLORED MINISTERS' CONFERENCE INDORSED BY THE BAPTISTS.

Fayetteville, N. C.—The forty-fourth annual session of the Baptist Educational and Missionary convention of North Carolina, held in this city, was unprecedented in the annals of the convention, when the attendance and the effective scope of the deliberations of the body are considered. Each session of the convention was pregnant with helpful features for the furtherance of educational and missionary activities. The Layman movement in North Carolina was greatly accentuated by the wholesome papers by Col. James H. Young of Raleigh and Dr. A. M. Moore, treasurer of the North Carolina Mutual and Provident association of Durham, the greatest negro organization of its kind in the world. The reports of the officers, especially that of Dr. C. S. Brown, corresponding secretary of this convention, president of a successful institution at Winton, N. C., president of the Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission society convention and foremost in a number of movements for the uplift of the race, make excellent literature. "How to Raise Mission Money," by Dr. C. S. Morris, Norfolk, Va., who recently held a revival having over 3,000 converts and making the traffic in liquor among negroes in Norfolk decrease to such an extent that questionable resorts thriving upon negro patrons suffered and a number were bankrupted, and another paper captioned "Our Missionaries—Their Fields and Their Needs," by Dr. W. M. Alexander of Baltimore, Md., were pertinent features of the session.

The forthcoming colored ministers' conference under the auspices of the National Religious Training School, Durham, to convene for one week beginning July 6, 1912, all ministers being entertained without cost in the "Bull City," was indorsed by the delegates. To make the ministry effective and become a potent factor in solving the problems of the Afro-American folk in the National Religious Training School the cynosure of the delegates of the convention. The auspicious opening of the school October 4, with nearly every room in the large dormitories taken and students from Africa and India preparing for missionary work, when made known to hundreds of the delegates caused a hearty approbation of this great educational movement.

Fortune Coming.
VETERAN EDITOR TO LOCATE IN WASHINGTON.
Washington.—T. Thomas Fortune, the veteran editor, who made the New York Age famous, may locate in Washington permanently. He is expected here in a few days and plans to spend the winter, putting on the finishing touches to some special literary work upon which he has been engaged for a long time. He is considering an offer of men of means who believe that Washington is the place for the establishment of a great national negro weekly. They wish to make Mr. Fortune the editor and build around him the finest staff of writers and business hustlers this section of the country has ever seen, not even excepting the palmy days of Edward W. Cooper. Mr. Fortune has a host of friends in this city, and already a number of social functions are being arranged for him.—National Union.

KNOW HE WAS RIGHT.
Michael Clancy, who lived in Goldfield, Nev., had returned to that mining city after a stay in Sacramento. He was telling his friend Finley about the place and was expatiating particularly on the glories of a new hotel building which he had aided construction by carrying the hod.

"'Tis that big," roared Clancy, "they have a place on the roof where they play golf!"
"Man, you're crazy?" broke in Finley. "How could they do that? 'Tis some other game you're thinkin' av."
"Well, 'tis this game they play with a fish net."
"That's thinis," explained Finley. "Believe you're right," condescended Clancy. "I never played it."
"Sure I'm right," declared Finley, with a fine air of superior wisdom. "I know'd it couldn't be golf, for how the blazes would they get their horses up there?"—Saturday Evening Post.

THE TURNING OF THE WORM.
"I guess it's true that the worm turned," growled the farmer boy to himself as he wearily twisted the handle of the grindstone round and round. "I've read it in the Third Reader at school, an' I've heard it said time an' again. I don't know whether he turned over in bed, or turned some different color, or turned out badly, or how the darnation he turned, but what I'm here to say is that if the worm turned the grindstone when he didn't have to be waded dum fool! There!"—Success Magazine.

THE LAZIEST MAN.
"Went to bed at eight o'clock last night."
"Why so early?"
"My shoe came untied and I thought I'd save the trouble of tying it again."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WHAT BROKE.
George William Curtis was lecturing on a stage once when suddenly a heavy rope somehow broke loose from its moorings in the flies above and dropped with a tremendous thud to the floor behind the speaker. Mr. Curtis looked round in mild surprise to see what had happened, then, turning to the alarmed audience again, said with a twinkle in his eye:

"Ah, that must have been the thread of my discourse!"

The Hampton Negro Conference.

The bulletin of the 1911 Hampton negro conference has just been issued. It gives in a very interesting way the proceedings of the fifteenth annual conference, which was held at Hampton institute on the 19th and 20th of July. The Hampton conference brings together once a year a large number of teachers, ministers and other persons interested in negro uplift. In a word, it is a meeting of leaders.

In the recent conference the three main topics considered were "Woman's Work," "Church and Rural Life" and "Co-Operation in Virginia." These main topics were ably discussed from many points of view. Under the "Church and Rural Life" the subjects were "Place of the Church in Rural Life," "Negro Preacher Demonstrators," "Church and School in Rural Life," "Rural Church and School Problem" and "Negro Education and Religion." The subjects relating to "Woman's Work" were "Virginia's Federation of Colored Women," "Negro Christian Association Work," "The Negro Woman's Religious Activity and 'The Irresponsible Girl,'" "Co-Operation in Virginia" was discussed under the following heads: "The Negro Organization Society," "Negro Health and Education," "Negro Progress and Self-Help" and "School Co-Operation." The Negro Organization society is very unique and interesting. It is made up of representatives from lodges, churches, benevolent societies, etc. In fact, an effort is being made to bring into harmonious co-operation every form of negro organization for the purpose of improving educational conditions.

From the report it appears that one of the most interesting and helpful discussions at the conference was by A. W. Nicholson, principal of Bettis academy, Trenton, S. C. He said: "I went out in the dark country sections of South Carolina, not called so because of the great population of colored people, but because of the lack of interest in educational matters."

"In all Edgemoor country the school term is being extended. This year there were about 4,000 colored children in the Edgemoor county schools and we have been given about \$4,000 in the white schools there have been 985 children and the white people have received \$17,700. While we get just about one dollar for each child, the white people received between \$18 and \$19 for each child."

"I went into the community among poor white folks. They said: 'You have got to get out.' One hostile neighbor was won by service. His wife got sick. We went and offered our services; asked if we could not help. My wife made things so comfortable about the home that when the sick woman got better my neighbor said: 'You had better take my wife and carry her over to your house.' I took her over there. He then sent his cow. We became good friends and I never had a better neighbor."

"Finally, instead of driving me out, the white people sold out. Today the colored people own about 15,000 acres of land adjoining Bettis academy. Now, if that can be done in South Carolina, it can be done in Virginia and North Carolina."

Prominent white persons taking part in the discussion were Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the negro rural school fund; Mr. James Buchanan, secretary of the Associated Charities, Richmond, Va., and Mr. Jackson Davis, state supervisor of Virginia colored schools.

The report of the fifteenth annual Hampton negro conference should be read by everyone who is interested in the uplift of the negro; for it is a real contribution to the literature of this subject.—Monroe N. Work.

NO INTERRUPTIONS.

In a small South Carolina town that was finished "before" the war, two men were playing checkers in the back of a store. A traveling man who was making his first trip to the town was watching the game, and, not being acquainted with the business methods of the citizens, he called the attention of the citizens, he called to some customers who had just entered the front door.

"Sh! Sh!" answered the storekeeper, making another move on the checker board. "Keep perfectly quiet and they'll go out."—Everybody's Magazine.

PRETTY THINGS IN JEWELRY.

Jeweled watches are a toy of the moment. The best of these, thin as a leaf, are enameled, often in pale pink or pale green, with either one big diamond in the center or else surrounded by small diamonds. The smart watch of today has a chain attached and is worn on the neck as a pendant. The face of the watch is, of course, at the back of the ornament. And some of these dainty toys are first-rate timekeepers. A gold bag is another useful possession. Many of the new bags are in gold in different shades of color, while others are in gold and platinum to give the effect of a striped material.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

A garden dower basket of English willow has three compartments, and has spoons of wire, tape, scissors, nippers, shears, memorandum book and a trowel slipped through straps on the outside. It sells for \$10.50.

The "Right Height" wardrobe trunks are made in measurements to comply with the new baggage law, and they are very well arranged. They sell for \$60.

INVISIBLE COURT PLASTER.

An excellent application when court plaster is needed will be found in goldbeaters' skin. This material, the specially prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, is used by goldbeaters to separate the metal leaves as they are beaten. The skin, so called, is very tenacious, thin to transparency, and nearly colorless. When skillfully applied to a scratch or cut it will stay in place for several days if not moistened, and can scarcely be detected.

CANADA'S IMMENSE WHEAT FIELDS

THE ATTRACTION FOR THREE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

Last August there visited the Canadian west the vice-president of the largest individual hardware company in the United States. As his firm have a turnover of millions, and deals extensively with farm implements, this man took a deep interest in crop conditions in Canada, and on his return he embodied his findings in an article for the Hardware Reporter. This article should be of special interest to farmers.

The writer speaks of the importance of the spring wheat crop of Western Canada. He might also have spoken of the importance of the oat crop and also of the winter wheat crop, as well as barley. Winter wheat during the past few years has been a great success, and experiments have shown that it can be grown with success in almost any portion of the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. But apart from this, the spring wheat crop is the one generally grown, and all who know anything of grain, anyone who has had anything to do with markets, knows or has heard of the high character of this cereal and the splendid yield of it as annually produced. Reproducing from this article:—

"In a land of such great sweep, and of such difference in soil and climate, there are many resources, but none are at present of the same overwhelming importance as the spring wheat crop. In the interminable prairie stretches of the northwest provinces it is the one absorbing topic of interest and of conversation during its growing and its harvesting, for upon its success or failure hangs the weal or woe of a large part of the Dominion. Its influence extends far down into the United States, drawing thousands of farmers northwards with the lure of cheap lands, but likewise beyond the great lakes, even to the easy going maritime provinces, calling the flower of their young men to its opportunities. Development in these prairie provinces goes on at high pressure for everything hangs on the outcome of spring wheat. Success has emboldened the raisers of this one all-important crop, and each year there is further incursion into those northern fields that only a short time ago were regarded as Arctic wastes. The Canadian Northwest seems to be one of those modern agricultural examples set forth to drive the final nail in the coffin of that ancient Malthusian delusion that population tends to outrun the means of subsistence, since the only fear now among Canadian economists is as to the danger of overstocking the wheat market. Only about two and one-half per cent of possible arable lands in the northwest are now under cultivation, and this year the crop promises to be close to 200,000,000 bushels, so that your imagination and your arithmetic can easily supply the answer as to the possible or even probable outcome."

During the months of July and August the weather was unfavourable and the production of 200 million yield of wheat will not likely be realized, but even with this, the threshing reports coming to hand show that the crop will be a splendidly paying one.

Literary Criticism.
They were discussing a certain author at dinner, and a well-known critic raised a laugh by remarking: "Well, her hair's red, even if her books are not."

The mild young man in the corner made a mental note of the ally for future use, and at another party shortly afterward he carefully guided the conversation into literary channels. "Titts informs its readers. Fortunately, some one mentioned the desired name, and he triumphantly cried out: 'Well, she's got red hair, even if her books haven't!'"

Chest Pains and Sprains

Sloan's Liniment is an excellent remedy for chest and throat affections. It quickly relieves congestion and inflammation. A few drops in water used as a gargle is antiseptic and healing.

Here's Proof
"I have used Sloan's Liniment for years and can testify to its wonderful efficacy. I have used it for sore throat, croup, lame back and rheumatism, and in every case it gave instant relief."
REBECCA JANE ISAACS, Lucy, Kentucky.

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is excellent for sprains and bruises. It stops the pain at once and reduces swelling very quickly.

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NOTHING IN IT FOR US.

A Few Extracts from the Opera House Speech of Mr. Henry T. Duncan, Jr., Candidate for Mayor on the Republican Ticket.

"You see upon this stage to-night a number of Negro men who are among the leaders of their race in this city. Over and over again have they said to me and other men who are leaders in the Fusion movement that they did not ask or expect for their people political recognition or official places. They only ask decent treatment and the protection of the law."

There is a difference of opinion among Negro political leaders on this point. Some hold that pledges should be taken of the candidates prior to the election, and others that after is the proper time to apply for recognition and official positions. The men referred to by Mr. Duncan evidently belong to the latter class. However, there is one point about which we all agree, and that is, whether before or after, the Negroes' two thousand votes are worth something to the candidate running for office who is so fortunate to receive the same.

Don't Mention It.

"Now the Negroes do not ask and are not expecting political recognition. There are only three Negroes in the city of Lexington who have asked me to use my influence in the event of my election towards securing their appointments to certain positions. Each one of them wanted to be a janitor. Is that very reprehensible?"

The above is a joke, pure and simple. Think of it! The influence of a mayor sought to land a janitorship plum! A fair example of the calibre of the more active leaders of the Fusion forces among the colored people. We think we can call the names of those janitors-ekers who would deliver 2,000 votes for a mere pittance. One of them is now out of employment and if he fails to land this particular place he will most likely remain out of employment, because he and work are not the best of friends, any way. However, for the time-being he makes a splendid political agitator whooping them up for the Fusion slate. He would prefer that the campaign continue indefinitely and his leadership be made permanent, and the janitorship job, of course, keep moving forward with the future.

They Spared Agra.

"They have seen their schools made the football of politics and Negro women put in as tractors who were suspected of being mistresses of white men."

The actual work of our schools compares favorably with the best to be found elsewhere, and we have reasons to say that the moral tone of our women teachers is high. There was a time when such a statement as made by Mr. Duncan in his Opera House speech would have had more weight, but we fear now he is too late; he is out of date.

But what has been the true attitude of the Fusion movement toward the schools and their known policy? It seems that they have sought to capture and saddle their political strength solely. They have played the part of Saul and saved Agra. They have slain what they thought to be of no service. Now it is whispered they have promised not to further disturb the colored schools if they (the schools) lay down. Let's see if they keep this promise.

No Negroes on the Police Force.

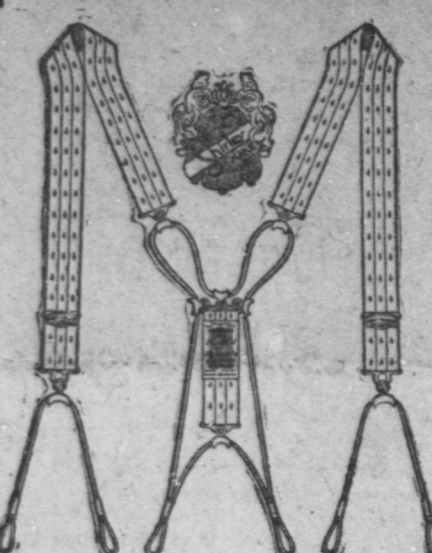
"Now let us get back to the question of Negro domination. It is intimated and possibly believed by some foolish people that if I am elected as mayor various offices, including places on the police force, are going to be filled with Negro appointments. Nobody believes that. The Negroes themselves do not want it. We are not going to have any Negroes on the police force. There is not a Negro in the city of Lexington whom you could pay or hire to be a policeman. His life would not be safe, and he knows it."

"I could not do a more harmful thing to this community, or a more injurious act to the colored people of this city, than to put Negroes on the police force."

Give them a trial. Arm them with the law and see if they can do the work and protect their charges. There are Negro policemen in Nashville, and many Southern cities; also in Washington, New York, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and other Northern cities.

This is a serious matter. It is a question of hope. The miserable hath no other medicine but only hope.—Shakespeare. It is not bread and butter sought, but it is a recognition of the good that is in the race and a recognition of the rights of citizenship given by the law of the land. There

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are two sides to everything. We plant and we gather. We vote, and if we vote with the majority we win, and if we win there should be a material result, a tangible something to show that we won.

But in view of the fact that neither side offers anything worth while, why should the Negro vote at all this year? If he votes, he ought to be assured in advance that due recognition will be given in return for his support. The sale, trade or barter of the right of franchise is legal and just when the returns benefit the whole people, or a majority. The best bargain is the one that brings the best results. If no agreement can be reached, no trade should be made. To cast a large vote without some hope of return is extravagance. It is wasteful. So far, we are yet unable to see any good excuse for the Negro to quit needed employment and come out in open support of any candidate running for office in the coming election.

GOOD GOVERNMENT NO JOE

Good government, which is offered, is not an issue from the standpoint of the colored people.

This we have received. Under Democratic rule we have had the privileges of the thoroughfares in common with others, unmolested and free. In common with others, we have had the full protection of the law, police and fire protection, light and water in a great city like Lexington. We have seen our schools grow up under Democratic rule to the high standard where they are now found. We have seen disfranchisement schemes frustrated and defeated by good Democrats of this city and county. We have found our Democratic Senator approachable and courteous, and through him appropriations have been made by the State Legislature complimentary to our people. Numerous instances and acts of fairness on the part of Democrats here, respecting the Negro, could be mentioned in proof of the above statement that good government is not an issue from the standpoint of the colored people.

Don't saw off the limb upon which you are sitting; don't kill the hen that lays the golden egg daily; let well enough alone, is good advice.

This is a white man's fight, purely, for office—that's all. No rational hope is held out to our people. It will be more difficult to move Constitution street school than it was to build Forest Hill school—take my word for it. The "red light" district will be here, too, when Gabriel sounds his final alarm.

The personnel of the teaching force, when converted to Fusionism, will remain. So your sons and your daughters, who aspire to re-man the schools, will be, no doubt, measured by a standard of political pull, and turned down as wanting.

Think on these things and vote, if at all, as a free man and as an independent, intelligent citizen.

The Fusion ticket expects to carry the Negro vote this year by force of habit. No inducement is offered except a clear track to the polls and then to the shelf until another campaign.

Quite a large number of substantial colored men congratulated the Standard on its general appearance and reading matter of last issue. They all urged that the good work go on.

A minister told us, a few days ago, that certain two other ministers applauded Mr. Flood's utterance when he said "This is a white man's country." What do you think of that?

The Negro has been fooled so much by others that they are now ready to listen to their own. The "Leader" and the Bible have each been held in high esteem. But now the Leader, who is our commission government and its anti-Bradley howler, Republican Fusionism, etc., has lagged behind the Good Book in the adoration of colored people. The STANDARD comes in now to claim its own. It bids for the colored society notes and other colored notes, which, by the way, have been greatly suppressed in the Leader during the present campaign.

WHY SHOULD THE NEGRO VOTE AT ALL NOW

Editorial Of Issue Oct. 21, Reproduced By Request.

"This is a white man's country; it has always been ruled by white men, and will always be so ruled." "Regard as an enemy to your race any white man who endeavors to procure your vote by promise of offices to colored men." "Realize that the hope of the colored race lies in the gospel of industry, honestly preached by Booker Washington, and not along political lines." (Applause.)

The above declaration was made by Mr. John H. Flood, one of the Fusion Republican speakers in his speech Thursday night in the grand Fusion rally at the opera house, which formally opened the Republican campaign here for municipal offices to be voted for November 7th. This is a clear outline and an unmistakable exposition of the true attitude of the Fusion movement respecting Negro support in the coming election. It shows that the ticket represented by Mr. Flood is so highly confident of success that it is utterly indifferent as to whether it shall receive the support of the Negro or not. This is a true specimen, evincing a covert adoption here, too, of the "Lily White" plan, which has proved so disastrous to the race politically elsewhere. At the time Mr. Flood spoke, the balcony and gallery were well filled with colored voters, usually referred to as the "better element" of Negroes, which means, of course, loyal subjects to the party, who do not know how to scratch a ticket, and, furthermore, do not care to learn—those who can stomach the most nauseating mess and smack their lips and say, "Gimme some mo', boss, it's good." However, Mr. Flood's utterances were received with a silence profound; his radical frankness threw a chill and dampness on the leading shouters that lingered long and far into the further proceedings of the evening.

"Slow to learn carries with it slow to forget." This is the one basis of hope concerning our people. Hence it behooves the mesmerists to hold the spell on them and never allow them to wake up. Mr. Flood being a new convert to the Republican fold, coming, as he did, from the Democrats, has evidently failed to imbibe the spirit of his new environment and adopt the methods of his new cohorts. The position of the old line Republicans, touching this very identical point, official recognition, is patent to all. It is elusive, evasive, yet sufficient, as, for forty years, the Negro vote has been lured along by a shrewd manipulation of this strategy, trustingly, hopefully, awaiting the development of time, when their patience should be rewarded and their fond hopes realized in official recognition at the hands of the Grand Old Party.

It is a significant fact that the Republicans received with open arms and gladly welcomed a few hundred Democratic supplanters and readily divided honors with them upon a ratio better than six to four, while the Negro, who is admitted to be the backbone of the party locally, has been dealt with with utter indifference. (This article will be read by intelligent Negroes all over the country.) Now, can the intelligence among the Negroes here afford to go on record as countenancing the idea that the Negro here make any candidate or ticket a present of his two thousand votes without some assurance that the gift will be at least thankfully received and due recognition given in return, properly based upon the proportion of intelligence, wealth and common service for which the race stands? It remains to be seen.

The writer is free and not unduly hampered or biased to any political side. We assume to argue purely from the standpoint of the Negro. We are registered as an Independent, and expect to vote, if at all, accordingly; yet we are frank to confess that we are unable to see any inducement so far held out from either side to justify a waste of time necessary from needed employment for any colored voter to come out in open support of any candidate running for office in the coming election.

"This is a white man's country!" eh? Yes, and this is a white man's fight for office. Let's stand by and look on, and see if we'll done just once, for luck. If either ticket have need of or desire the Negro vote, let that ticket ask for it. Then, and not until then, will the Negro vote be respected and respectable. The tactless and loose methods of dealing with the Negro voter has ever proved a betrayal of an exceedingly low estimate of his intelligence and manhood held by those who thus deal with him. A seductive grin, a flattering compliment, a mere hand-shake are used effectively to tickle this alleged "better element" of Negroes when there is an axe to grind. These practices and their responses long continued are being used to show how far the average member of the race is yet from possessing the necessary qualifications entitling him to the sacred rights and privileges of citizenship.

It is a pleasant truth that the gospel of industry, honestly preached by Dr. Booker T. Washington is all right, and has accomplished great results to the race, yet it is evident that the Negro's failure politically is primarily due to misguiding vice given from trusted friends (?)—political busca-neers, carpet-baggers, who came among them with pledges and promises that were never intended to be kept. He failed because he was ignorant of the power and use of his tool, for the right of franchise, properly manipulated, is the sure and entering wedge to every good thing within the gift of this great nation. With it, others have made their way without a foot of soil, up and against and through similar discrimination, perhaps less intense, to point and positions of power and influence upon the soil. Yes, the right of franchise can not be estimated in silver or gold.

Locally, at this time, a great opportunity confronts the Negro voters. It is a question—can they see it? Will they seize it? They can determine now and decide this coming election. They can also secure a promise of the recognition, to which, by their large vote, they are fairly entitled. Will they do it? Will they save themselves? This may be their last and only chance.

OWN NEARLY ALL FARMS IN WHICH MARSHALL, TEXAS, IS SITUATED DO HARDWORKING NEGROES

Racial Progress

IN EVIDENCE IN MANY OTHER COMMUNITIES OF THE SOUTH, ONE COLORED MAN HAVING OVER SIXTEEN HUNDRED ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IS REPORT OF BUSINESS LEAGUE.

In Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas, thousands of Negroes who own farms which are well stocked and on which they live in comfort and contentment, just as do their white neighbors. The opportunities for the black man in farming are more and better in the South than anywhere else in, or outside of this country.

For instance: Negro farmers own nearly all the country in which Marshall, Texas, is the county seat. Moreover, this county has the reputation of being one of the most fertile in the State.

The Galveston News (white) recently had this to say through its correspondent at Brenham, Texas: "Miles Motley, a colored farmer who owns a large Brazos River farm near Chapel Hill, was in Brenham Thursday, and when asked how many acres he had in cultivation, modestly replied, about six or seven hundred in corn and one hundred in cotton. Miles is a frugal, hard-working colored man, and has made his success in life by hard work and strict attention to business."

Mr. Motley, besides owning several thousand acres of land, controls a steam grain, store, etc., and otherwise is making good.

At Mansfield, La., DeSoto Parish, lives J. T. Henderson, who not only runs a large woodyard and is a manufacturer of soft drinks, but also, is a farmer on an extensive scale, owning over 900 acres of fertile land and is reputed to be worth \$175,000.

Other colored farmers in the same neighborhood are Philip Wiggins, who raises an abundance of corn, potatoes, cane and cotton on 300 acres and the

Rev. Jack Fuller, who is the fortunate possessor of over 1,000 acres of rich, bottom land bordering the Red river. Charles Duplantier, who resides at Edgelyville, La., is also a very large planter. He owns about 3,000 acres, of which he raises cane by the ton, cotton by the hundred bales, corn, potatoes and peas by the thousands of bushels. He has seventy-five head of stock, a hundred hogs. Last year he furnished the state farm with meat at \$4.00 per month.

This little place is worth \$35,000, while his pocketbook cash here will guarantee \$10,000, or more.

Dr. B. R. Blunt, of Dallas, Texas, owns one of the finest and most complete dental offices in any part of the race in the country. It cost over \$22,000, and was established in June, 1905. Over four hundred patients have received medical treatment from him. Some of the most skillful operations known to the surgical world have been performed in this institution by Negro physicians.

It is the proud boast of the management that two or three of all the operative cases treated there have recovered.

Dr. Blunt has associated with him some of the very best surgical Negro talent in the South.

The appointment of John M. Wright to the position of city treasurer of Topeka, Kan., is highly gratifying to those who know him. There is not a better qualified man for the position in Shawnee county, having served twenty years as deputy treasurer. Furthermore, Mr. Wright is congenial and approachable and enjoys the distinction of having as many good and substantial friends of both races as any other man in the State of Kansas.

Perhaps there is no other man contributing more towards racial development and opportunity along industrial lines than R. S. Holloway, the general contractor and builder, 583 Harrison street, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Holloway has been a contractor and a very successful one for many years.

As monuments to his ability and skill, he can point to the handsome new Graham flats at 1724 Highland avenue, the splendid flats he built for one, Frank Johnson, at Tenth and Woodland, the Wheeler flats, Sixth and Cherry streets, the buildings at 568 and 583 Harrison, the large store room at Sixth and Bales avenue, an elegant residence on 3825 Main and many other similar buildings elsewhere in the city.

Mr. Holloway employs a force of about twenty men, consisting of bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters, hod-carriers and common laborers, making his weekly pay roll average about \$350.

Wichita, Kan., has a large colored population, who are seemingly in a well-to-do condition. Many are engaged in the different kinds of business pursuits and a very large number own their own homes, which in many instances are quite beautiful.

Some of the prosperous members of the race here are Thomas Glover, Seventh and Market streets, who is estimated to be worth about \$8,000. Besides his home place, he owns three other valuable residences and a \$1,500 automobile. His son is head book-keeper in the National bank; the Rev. J. H. Vanburen, who not only has some valuable city property, but also owns two or three farms worth about \$30,000; L. France who is said to own some of the finest farm land in Sedgewick county, about 600 acres valued at \$150,000 per acre. Then there is W. H. Jones, whose holdings in city realty amount to at least \$12,000, while Capt. M. Clark Smith owns a business block and residence combined, located on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets, nearly opposite the county courthouse, easily worth over \$10,000.

Captain Smith is the efficient bandmaster of the celebrated Tuskegee Institute band.

REGIMENTAL APPOINTMENTS.

A report of the recruiting officers of the New York Provisional Regiment was made at the regiment's headquarters, 89 West 134th street, showing that six companies have been organized. The recruiting stations are at 89 West 134th street and the Young Men's Christian Association, 252 West 53rd street, which are open every Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Colonel Edmunds announces the following appointments: L. H. McCoy, first lieutenant and adjutant; Charles Cooper, first lieutenant and quartermaster; A. B. de Comathiere, first lieutenant and commissary; Dr. Gus Henderson, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; S. R. Juliet, battalion sergeant-major; E. J. Lockhard, battalion quartermaster sergeant; John Lee, battalion commissary; R. H. Holt, James, regimental sergeant-major; Joseph Watts, regimental quartermaster sergeant; M. A. Hart, regimental commissary sergeant; Alfred Frye, regimental senior color sergeant; Herbert A. Payne, regimental color sergeant.

13th. Amendment

COLORED CITIZENS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO CELEBRATE 46th ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ADOPTION.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—The colored citizens of the District are to stately mark the 46th anniversary of the adoption of the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the District of Columbia. The celebration, which is to be on an elaborate scale, will be held December 18 at the Cosmosopolitan Baptist Church, under the general direction of its energetic pastor, Rev. Simon P. W. Drew. The 13th amendment abolishes slavery in the United States. It was first time the anniversary of this event has ever been observed here, and the occasion is attracting widespread attention. The principal address will be delivered by ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, the author of the 13th amendment. Among those invited to be present are President W. H. Taft, Vice-President J. S. Sherman, Speaker Champ Clark, William Jennings Bryan, Booker T. Washington, John G. Dancy, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Recorder of Deeds, Assistant Attorney General W. H. Lewis, Auditor Ralph W. Tyler, Registrar J. C. Napier. Former Speaker J. G. Cannon, Congressman Caleb Powers, Collector Whitefield McKinlay, Judge Robert H. Terrill, all of the local ministers, and many others of like prominence. Contributions are being sent from numerous sources, to help defray the expense of the meeting. Persons desiring to assist can send contribution to Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, 2014 8th street northwest, Washington, D. C.

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| | No. 1 | Daily | Daily | Sunday Only | No. 1 | Daily |
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Leave Lexington, Ky. | 6:10 | 6:10 | 1:50 | 2:20 | 7:00 | 7:00 |
| Leave Jackson, Ky. | 6:15 | 6:15 | 2:25 | 2:55 | 7:05 | 7:05 |
| Leave O. & K. Junction, Ky. | 6:40 | 6:40 | 2:52 | 3:22 | 7:30 | 7:30 |
| Leave Athol, Ky. | 7:07 | 7:07 | 3:20 | 3:50 | 7:54 | 7:54 |
| Leave Beattyville Junction, Ky. | 7:30 | 7:30 | 3:43 | 4:13 | 8:15 | 8:15 |
| Leave Campton Junction, Ky. | 7:48 | 7:48 | 3:57 | 4:27 | 8:28 | 8:28 |
| Leave Clay City, Ky. | 8:25 | 8:25 | 4:35 | 5:05 | 9:02 | 9:02 |
| Leave L. & E. Junction, Ky. | 9:00 | 9:00 | 5:07 | 5:37 | 9:34 | 9:34 |
| Leave Winchester, Ky. | 9:12 | 9:12 | 5:20 | 5:50 | 9:48 | 9:48 |
| Arrive Lexington, Ky. | 9:55 | 9:55 | 6:05 | 6:35 | 10:25 | 10:25 |

| | EAST BOUND. | | No. 2 | | No. 4 | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | No. 1 | Daily | Daily | Sunday Only | No. 1 | Daily |
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Leave Lexington, Ky. | 6:10 | 6:10 | 2:25 | 2:55 | 7:00 | 7:00 |
| Leave Winchester, Ky. | 6:15 | 6:15 | 3:05 | 3:35 | 7:05 | 7:05 |
| Leave L. & E. Junction, Ky. | 6:40 | 6:40 | 3:20 | 3:50 | 7:30 | 7:30 |
| Leave Clay City, Ky. | 7:07 | 7:07 | 3:50 | 4:20 | 8:02 | 8:02 |
| Leave Campton Junction, Ky. | 7:30 | 7:30 | 4:30 | 5:00 | 8:58 | 8:58 |
| Leave Beattyville Junction, Ky. | 7:48 | 7:48 | 5:10 | 5:40 | 9:17 | 9:17 |
| Leave Athol, Ky. | 8:25 | 8:25 | 5:37 | 6:07 | 10:45 | 10:45 |
| Leave O. & K. Junction, Ky. | 9:00 | 9:00 | 6:05 | 6:35 | 11:15 | 11:15 |
| Arrive Jackson, Ky. | 9:12 | 9:12 | 6:10 | 6:40 | 11:28 | 11:28 |
| Arrive Lexington, Ky. | 9:55 | 9:55 | 6:35 | 7:05 | 11:40 | 11:40 |

CONNECTIONS.
L. & E. JUNCTION Trains Nos. 1 and 3 will make connection with C. & O. Railway for Mt. Sterling, Ky.
CAMPTON JUNCTION Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will make connection with Mountain Central Railway to and from Campton, Ky.
BEATTYVILLE JUNCTION Train No. 2 will make connection with L. & A. Railway for Beattyville, Ky.
O. & K. JUNCTION Trains Nos. 3 and 4 will make connection with Ohio & Kentucky Railway for Cannel City, Ky., and O. & K. stations.

CHARLES SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

Disfranchisement National Question, Local, Personal

AND NOT CONFINED SOLELY TO THE NEGRO IS THE CONTENTION OF J. C. MANNING, SPEAKING BEFORE MINISTERIAL ALLIANCE AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 17.—That disfranchisement in the South was a question for the nation and that it was not a Negro question was the contention made by Joseph C. Manning, of Birmingham, Ala., in an address yesterday before the Colored Ministerial Alliance at Grace Presbyterian church, Dolphin and Etting streets.

Mr. Manning was formerly postmaster at Alexander City, Ala., and has recently delivered a number of addresses in the North, in which he declared that the non-official white man of the South was the greatest sufferer because of disfranchisement laws.

Answering that the amendment to the constitution of Alabama disfranchising voters was defeated by big majorities in the white counties of that State, while the black counties were reported as giving majorities for it, he declared that one day the North would wake up to the fact that the whole country was the sufferer thereby.

There were, he said, 6,000,000 men of voting age in the South. Of these, 2,500,000 were colored, and of the total there were only 1,500,000 with the right to vote. He said that there were 300,000 white males of voting age in Alabama and 200,000 colored men, and that the Democrats in the last election elected their ticket in a total vote of less than 75,000. Declaring that the white-school children of Alabama only got an average of six months schooling in a year, while the colored schools got three months, he maintained that such conditions would be wiped out with an untrammelled ballot, which he regarded as the bulwark of the nation.

"Our friends South," he continued, "have with so much success pleaded to let the South alone that now a man whose prestige has been gained through the disfranchisement of thousands of Alabama is said to be an aspirant for the presidency. Lynchings and other discriminations will pass away with an aroused public sentiment, and we must see that their virus does not inoculate the whole country. Abraham Lincoln said that this republic could not exist half slave and half free, and we must see that the conditions that make one white man in the South count for six men in the North are eliminated."

Rev. E. A. Clark and Presiding Elder, G. F. David, are in Louisville, attending the West Kentucky A. M. E. Conference.

No colored speakers are being used this year. The "lily whites" are in control, and are well entrenched.

The women of St. Andrews Church will hold a bazaar and rummage sale on the 16th and 17th of November at St. Andrew's Kindergarten rooms, 118 W. Fourth St., for the benefit of the Church. The patronage of their friends are solicited.

Miss Virginia George, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., is spending the week with her school mate, Miss Lullia Nicholas, of Jamestown, Ky.

Rev. Forman, pastor of the Consolidated Baptist Church, is conducting revival services which commenced last week.

The Criterion Club will give a Halloween party at the home of the President, Mr. Henry Parker, of New St.

The Baracca Class meets at the residence of Rev. W. A. Jones, 151 De-weese St., Friday night, and a very enthusiastic meeting was held.

Mrs. Hanna Walker, and son of Louisville, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clay Estill, on Constitution St.

Mrs. Emma Elliott, of 412 Campbell St., who has been quite ill, suffering with an ulcerated ankle, is much improved and is able to be up.

Mr. Harry Seymore, of 736 N. Broadway who has been quite ill for the last month is much improved.

The commission plan, so strongly recommended by Fusionists and Democrats, is elsewhere in this issue presented to the colored voter without argument. Scan it carefully and see if you could pick the winner.

Mrs. P. D. Robinson beautifully entertained the Whist Club at her residence on North Upper St., Friday afternoon. The guests numbered twenty-eight, charming and beautiful attired ladies. Miss Margaret Hummons won the first prize and Miss Jennie Estill the second. After the games were over, a delightful menu was served. The club will meet the second Friday in November at the residence of Miss Sarah Peay.